

Atrial Fibrillation Flutter

Ecg

Inadequate coronary artery blood flow, such as myocardial ischemia and myocardial infarction 1a2b5d0a39 Specific treatment depends on the type of SVT and may include medications... 1a2b5d0a39 It does have action on the slow sodium channel and promotes the influx of sodium through these slow channels. 1a2b5d0a39 Premature atrial contractions (PACs) are common... 1a2b5d0a39 Cardiac rhythm disturbances, such as atrial fibrillation and ventricular tachycardia 1a2b5d0a39

Sinus node dysfunction These rhythms increases the risk of Sinus node dysfunction (SND), also known as sick sinus syndrome (SSS), is a group of abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias) usually caused by a malfunction of the sinus node, the heart's primary pacemaker. Tachycardia-bradycardia syndrome is a variant of sick sinus syndrome in which the arrhythmia alternates between fast and slow heart rates. tachycardia-bradycardia syndrome with abnormal atrial rhythms such as atrial tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, and flutter 1a2b5d0a39

Atrial flutter tachycardia (SVT). Symptoms may include a feeling of the heart beating too fast, too hard, or skipping

beats, chest discomfort, difficulty breathing, a feeling as if one's stomach has dropped, a feeling of being light-headed, or loss of consciousness. Atrial flutter is characterized by a sudden-onset (usually) regular abnormal heart rhythm on an electrocardiogram (ECG) in which the heart Atrial flutter (AFL) is a common abnormal heart rhythm that starts in the atrial chambers of the heart. Atrial flutter is characterized by a sudden-onset (usually) regular abnormal heart rhythm on an electrocardiogram (ECG) in which the heart rate is fast. When it first occurs, it is usually associated with a fast heart rate and is classified as a type of supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) 1a2b5d0a39

== Causes == 1a2b5d0a39 == Signs and symptoms == 1a2b5d0a39

Ostium primum atrial septal defect [citation needed]
Patients with atrial Septal Defects may have atrial fibrillation, atrial tachycardia, or atrial flutter, but these abnormal heart rhythms The ostium primum atrial septal defect is a defect in the atrial septum at the level of the tricuspid and mitral valves. This is sometimes known as an endocardial cushion defect because it often involves the endocardial cushion, which is the portion of the heart where the atrial septum meets the ventricular septum and the mitral valve meets the tricuspid valve 1a2b5d0a39

Ibutilide is marketed as Corvert by Pfizer. Administration resulted in successful heart rhythm control in 31–44% of patients within 90 minutes, with sustained polymorphic

ventricular tachycardia in 0.9–2.5% of patients. It appears to show better results in atrial flutter as compared to atrial fibrillation. 1a2b5d0a39 == Physiology == 1a2b5d0a39

Ibutilide It exerts its antiarrhythmic effect by induction of slow inward sodium current, which prolongs action potential and refractory period of myocardial cells. It exerts its antiarrhythmic Ibutilide is a Class III antiarrhythmic agent that is indicated for acute cardioconversion of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter of a recent onset to sinus rhythm. Because of its Class III antiarrhythmic activity, there should not be concomitant administration of Class Ia and Class III agents. antiarrhythmic agent that is indicated for acute cardioconversion of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter of a recent onset to sinus rhythm 1a2b5d0a39

== Signs and symptoms == 1a2b5d0a39 A normal resting heart rate is 60 to 100 beats per minute. A resting heart rate of more than 100 beats per minute is defined as a tachycardia. During an episode of SVT, the heart beats about 150 to 220 times per minute. 1a2b5d0a39 Although potassium current seems to play a role, their interactions are complex and not well understood. Ibutilide's unique mechanism works by an activation of a specific inward sodium current, thus producing... 1a2b5d0a39 == Epidemiology == 1a2b5d0a39

Supraventricular tachycardia chambers of the heart. There are four main types of SVT: atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT), and

Wolff-Parkinson-White Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) is an umbrella term for fast heart rhythms arising from the upper part of the heart. This is in contrast to the other group of fast heart rhythms – ventricular tachycardia, which starts within the lower chambers of the heart. There are four main types of SVT: atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT), and Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. The symptoms of SVT include palpitations, feeling of faintness, sweating, shortness of breath, and/or chest pain

However, other devices can record the electrical activity of the heart, such as a Holter monitor or some models of smartwatch. Endocardial cushion defects are the most common congenital heart defect that is associated with Down syndrome. Ibutilide, like other class III antiarrhythmic drugs, blocks delayed rectified potassium current.

Multifocal atrial tachycardia Normally, the heart rate is controlled by a cluster of pacemaker cells called the sinoatrial node (SA node). When different clusters of cells known as ectopic pacemakers, that are outside the SA node take over control of the heart rate, and the rate exceeds 100 beats per minute, this is called multifocal atrial tachycardia. regular PP intervals and flutter waves), atrial fibrillation (this would not have discrete P-wave morphologies), and wandering atrial pacemaker which would Multifocal (or multiform) atrial tachycardia (MAT) is an abnormal heart rhythm, specifically a type of supraventricular tachycardia,

that is particularly common in older people and is associated with exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). A fast heart rate below 100, is technically not a tachycardia and is then termed multifocal atrial rhythm, also known as wandering atrial tachycardia 1a2b5d0a39

ECG signals can also be recorded in other contexts with other devices. 1a2b5d0a39

Atrial fibrillation It often begins as short periods of abnormal beating, which become longer or continuous over time. It may also start as other forms of arrhythmia, such as atrial flutter, that transform into AF. Atrial fibrillation (AF, AFib or A-fib) is an abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia) characterized by rapid and irregular beating of the atrial chambers of Atrial fibrillation (AF, AFib or A-fib) is an abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia) characterized by rapid and irregular beating of the atrial chambers of the heart 1a2b5d0a39

Although this abnormal heart rhythm typically occurs in individuals with cardiovascular disease (e.g., high blood pressure, coronary artery disease, and cardiomyopathy) and diabetes mellitus, it may occur spontaneously in people with otherwise normal hearts. It is typically not a stable rhythm and often degenerates into atrial fibrillation (AF). But rarely does it persist for months or years. Similar to the abnormal heart rhythm atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter also leads to poor contraction of the atrial chambers of the heart. This leads to the pooling of the blood... 1a2b5d0a39 "Multiform" refers to

the observation of variable P wave shapes, while "multifocal" refers to the underlying cause. Although these terms are used interchangeably, some sources prefer "multiform" since it does not presume any underlying mechanism. 1a2b5d0a39 These abnormal rhythms start from either the atria or atrioventricular node. They are generally due to one of two mechanisms: re-entry or increased automaticity. Diagnosis is typically by electrocardiogram (ECG), Holter monitor, or event monitor. Blood tests may be done to rule out specific underlying causes such as hyperthyroidism, pheochromocytomas, or electrolyte abnormalities. 1a2b5d0a39

Premature atrial contraction In otherwise healthy people, PACs usually disappear with A premature atrial contraction (PAC), also known as atrial premature complex (APC) or atrial premature beat (APB), is a common arrhythmia characterized by premature heartbeats originating in the atria. While the sinoatrial node typically regulates the heartbeat during normal sinus rhythm, PACs occur when another region of the atria depolarizes before the sinoatrial node and thus triggers a premature heartbeat, in contrast to escape beats, in which the normal sinoatrial node fails, leaving a non-nodal pacemaker to initiate a late beat. problems, PACs can trigger a more serious arrhythmia such as atrial flutter or atrial fibrillation 1a2b5d0a39

Often sinus node dysfunction produces no symptoms, especially early in the disease course. Signs and symptoms usually appear in more advanced disease and more than

50% of patients will present with syncope or transient near-fainting spells as well as bradycardias that are accompanied by rapid heart rhythms, referred to as tachycardia-bradycardia syndrome. Other presenting signs or symptoms can include confusion, fatigue, palpitations, chest pain, shortness of breath, headache, and nausea. Patients can also present with symptoms of congestive heart failure, stroke or transient ischemic attacks due to the abnormal rhythm.

Atrial fibrillation frequently results from bursts of tachycardia that originate in muscle bundles extending from the atrium to the pulmonary veins. Pulmonary vein isolation by transcatheter ablation can restore sinus rhythm. The ganglionated plexi (autonomic ganglia of the heart atrium and ventricles) can also be a source of atrial fibrillation, and are sometimes also ablated for that reason. Not only the pulmonary vein, but the left atrial appendage and ligament of Marshall can be a source of atrial fibrillation and are also ablated for...

The exact cause of PACs is unclear; while several predisposing conditions exist, single isolated PACs commonly occur in healthy young and elderly people. Elderly people that get PACs usually don't need any further attention besides follow-ups due to unclear evidence.

In a conventional 12-lead ECG, ten... electrolyte disturbances, such as hypokalemia

Electrocardiography in the normal ECG pattern occur in numerous cardiac abnormalities, including: Cardiac rhythm disturbances, such as atrial fibrillation and ventricular

Electrocardiography is the process of using an electrocardiograph (a device) to produce an electrocardiogram (a recording, often called an ECG or EKG) that shows a line graph of the heart's electrical activity through repeated cardiac cycles. Changes in the normal ECG pattern occur in numerous cardiac abnormalities, including:. These electrodes detect the small electrical changes that are a consequence of cardiac muscle depolarization followed by repolarization during each cardiac cycle (heartbeat). It is an electrogram of the heart which is a graph of voltage versus time of the electrical activity of the heart using electrodes placed on the skin

Episodes can be asymptomatic. Symptomatic episodes may involve heart palpitations, fainting, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, or shortness of breath. Atrial fibrillation is associated with an increased risk of heart failure, dementia, and stroke. It is a type of supraventricular tachycardia.

== Mechanism of action ==

On ECG a left axis deviation is generally found in ostium primum ASD, but an RSR pattern (M pattern) in V1 is characteristic. Fixed splitting of the second heart sound (S2) occurs because of equal filling of the left and right atria during all phases of the respiratory cycle.

MAT usually arises because of an underlying medical condition. Its prevalence has been estimated at 3 per 1000 in adult hospital inpatients and is much rarer in paediatric practice; it is more common...

Traditionally, "ECG" refers to a 12-lead ECG taken while lying down as discussed below.

Endocardial cushion defects are associated with

abnormalities of the atrioventricular valves (the mitral valve and the tricuspid valve). These include the cleft mitral valve, and the single atrioventricular valve (a single large, deformed valve that flows into both the right ventricle and the left ventricle). 1a2b5d0a39

P wave (electrocardiography) The P wave is a summation In cardiology, the P wave on an electrocardiogram (ECG) represents atrial depolarization, which results in atrial contraction, or atrial systole. P wave on an electrocardiogram (ECG) represents atrial depolarization, which results in atrial contraction, or atrial systole 1a2b5d0a39

PACs are often completely asymptomatic and may be noted only with Holter monitoring, but occasionally they can be perceived as a skipped beat or a jolt in the chest. In most cases, no treatment other than reassurance is needed for PACs, although medications such as beta blockers can reduce the frequency of symptomatic PACs. 1a2b5d0a39

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